

# DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

VOL. 4---NO. 230.

MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY AUGUST 20, 1885.

PRICE ONE CENT.

## B. & B.

OUR MIDSUMMER CLEARANCE SALE STILL CONTINUES. ALL SUMMER GOODS MUST BE SOLD. THIS IS NOT IDLE TALK, BUT A CALL WILL CONVINCE YOU THAT WE MEAN WHAT WE SAY.

## BROWNING & BARKLEY

THE GREAT Slaughter SALE

## BOOTS and SHOES

BEGINS AT RANSON'S TO-DAY. OUR ENTIRE SUMMER STOCK MUST BE SOLD PRIOR TO RECEIVING FALL GOODS, AND TO ACCOMPLISH THIS, WE WILL OFFER UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS FOR THIRTY DAYS. CALL EARLY AND SECURE BEST BARGAINS.

F. B. RANSON.

JUST RECEIVED,

A LINE OF

## CARRIAGE WORK,

Surpassing all former invoices in BEAUTY OF FINISH and ELAGANCE OF STYLE, and as the financial wave of depression has already struck us the entire stock will be offered at

Regular PANIC Prices!

Please call, see our work, be convinced, purchase and be happy.

## EDWARD MYALL,

(Successor to Myall & Riley),

No. 16 Sutton St., MAYSVILLE, KY.

AT THE

## PAINT STORE

Is a fine stock of—

## WALL PAPER,

CEILING DECORATIONS, and everything in the Paint Line.

ALABASTINE is the best Coating for walls and ceilings; it will not rub off, and is cheaper and better than Kalsomine or Whitewash. Any can put it on.

ALBERT GREENWOOD, No. 2 Ziegler's Block.

## W. A. NORTON,

Representing—

LOUISVILLE COTTON and GRAIN EXCHANGE

Chicago Markets received every ten minutes. Orders taken for 1,000 bushels and upwards. Office: Cooper's building Second St.

Established 1865.

## EQUITY GROCERY.

G. W. GEISEL,

No. 9, W. Second St., Opp. Opera House. Fruits and Vegetables in season. Your patronage respectfully solicited. Sincerely, G. W. Geisel.

SMITH'S KIDNEY TONIC--TRY IT.

## WASHINGTON'S WIRE.

REFORMS IN THE MATTER OF PROVIDING APPROPRIATIONS.

Three Hundred Thousand Dollars of Uncle Sam's Gold Sent by Mail Across the Continent—Something About Appointments—National News.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—There is nothing in the report that the Carlisle-Morrison wing of the Democrats in the next house intend to "take away from the appropriations committee most of the important appropriation bills." Neither Mr. Carlisle nor Mr. Morrison would favor such a change, and it is not probable that without their consent and support it could be carried, if any one wished to propose it.

There is, however, a change which is spoken of and may be not only proposed, but carried by general consent of the Democratic majority. This is to restore to the ways and means committee that control over the appropriations which it had from the beginning of the government until the year 1865. The present appropriations committee was only created on March 2, 1865.

Until then the ways and means committee had charge of the appropriations, as will be seen by the following definition of its duties: "It shall be the duty of the committee of ways and means to take into consideration all such reports of the treasury department and all such propositions relative to the revenue as may be referred to them by the house; or to inquire into the state of the public debt, of the revenue and of the expenditure, and to report from time to time their opinion thereon. In preparing bills of appropriations for other objects, the committee of ways and means shall not include appropriations for carrying into effect treaties made by the United States; and where an appropriation bill shall be referred to them for their consideration which contains appropriations for carrying a treaty into effect, and for other objects, they shall propose such amendments as shall prevent appropriations for carrying a treaty into effect being included in the same bill with appropriations for other objects.—Rule 76.

"It shall also be the duty of the committee of ways and means, within thirty days after their appointment, at every session of congress commencing on the first Monday of December, to report the general appropriation bills for legislative, executive and judicial expenses; for sundry civil expenses; for consular and diplomatic expenses; for the army; for the navy; for the expenses of the Indian department; for the payment of invalid and other pensions; for the support of the military academy, fortifications; for the service of the postoffice department, and for mail transportation by ocean steamers; or, in failure thereof, the reasons of such failure; and said committee shall have leave to report said bills (for reference only) at any time.—Rule 77."

The creation of a separate appropriations committee in 1865 brought confusion into the public business. It separated the function of laying taxes for revenue from that of determining the expenses, with the result that one committee thereafter laid taxes without reference to or knowledge of what amount of expenditures was proposed by the other, and in the end, as well remembered events show, without the least care to keep the revenues within or close to the limits of the authorized expenditures. Hence the enormous and oppressive surplus revenue during so many years, the ways and means committee complacently laying taxes upon the people year after year a hundred millions and more in excess of the amount authorized by congress to be expended by the government.

To remedy this evil the proposition is to abolish the appropriations committee and give to the ways and means the consideration both of the amount of revenue needed and the taxes by which it shall be raised from the people, as was formerly the wholesome practice. There is undoubted business sense in this proposition.

Some of those who favor it favor a still further reform in the system of taxation, or rather of what may be called congressional bookkeeping. They propose that for every chief head of expenditure a distinct tax shall be reported, in order that thus the people may be enabled to see for themselves how and for what purpose money is "raised" from their pockets into the treasury. Thus it has been practically shown that:

The interest on the debt and the regular pensions would be safely covered by the revenue from domestic distilled spirits and imported spirits and wines.

The executive, legislative and judicial, the foreign intercourse and the miscellaneous expenditures would be covered by the tax on tobacco, internal and imported, and the silk duties.

The expenditures for the military establishment and for public works would be covered by the sugar duties.

The naval expenditures, including new ships, would be covered by the tax on domestic and imported beer and the duty on laces.

The expenditures for the interior and post-office departments, including Indians, for the District of Columbia and \$17,000,000 of miscellaneous expenditures, would be covered by receipts from public lands, fees and a variety of minor items, together with the duties on velvets and embroideries.

There would remain the sinking fund and some other expenditures, to balance which would remain a large mass of duties still on the statutes. If this method should be adopted the people would much more easily perceive when and for what congress is extravagant, and every voter would be able to understand the congressional bookkeeping.

Finally, another and important change is spoken of. It is to relieve the speaker of the appointment of the committees and have them appointed by ballot of the house. The house has the power, if it chooses, to do this, and it was once the practice. Barclay, in his digest of the rules and practices of the house, writes:

"All committees shall be appointed by the speaker unless otherwise specially directed by the house, in which case they shall be appointed by ballot; and if upon such ballot the number required shall not be elected by a majority of the votes given, the house shall proceed to a second ballot, for which a

plurality of votes shall prevail; and in case a greater number than is required to compose or complete a committee shall have an equal number of votes, the house shall proceed to a further ballot or ballots.—Rule 67."

[The latter mode of appointing committees was of late years never resorted to, but the practice has been for the house to adopt an order "that the speaker be authorized to appoint the regular standing committees," and after adopting such order is usual for the house to adjourn over for two or three days to enable him to make the appointments.]

There is no doubt that a ballot by the house would secure that the committee be a more complete representation of the sentiment of the whole house, and would thus presumably enable them to do more effective work. But it is scarcely probable that this change will be made at the coming session.

The Official Guillotine.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—There was weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth among the employees of the mint in this city and consequent rejoicing and glee on the part of the throngs of office seekers, for the official ax has fallen at last. As far as can be ascertained between forty and fifty Republican heads have dropped off, to be replaced by Democrats. For many weeks the local politicians have awaited this action on the part of the new superintendent of the mint, Daniel M. Fox. He has been daily besieged by crowds of applicants, male and female, who came either accompanied by committees of their backers or armed with voluminous letters of recommendation. Mr. Fox has moved slowly, however, and each application of any weight has been carefully looked into, so that it is thought when the names of the successors to the deposed employees who have been requested to step down and out are announced they will be generally approved by the Democrats. The sudden and wholesale slaughter which has taken place, however, is sure to raise a tremendous row, for which Mr. Fox is doubtless fully prepared. Other removals are expected and now that a move has been made the Democrats confidently look forward to see the entire three hundred and more Republican employees of the mint retired to private life.

A Good Scheme.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—A leading department officer said to-day: "The number of cases where it appears that unfit persons appointed on recommendations is small. We examine papers as well as we can, and often revoke a bad appointment even after it is made, though the fact doesn't get into the newspapers. We have been so annoyed and embarrassed by insincere endorsements that the administration is going to adopt a new policy. If the error is discovered in time and the claimant does not get his place, we shall simply notify the endorsers of the facts in the case, and urge upon them the importance of greater care in the future, but if an appointment is made and leads to criticism and a public scandal, we shall take the pains to publish all the names of endorsers, as our vouchers, so to speak. Of course, we understand how difficult it is for a man to refuse to sign a petition for a fellow townsman and lend for office. But these written endorsements are all we have to go on in many cases, and citizens must feel their responsibility in the matter."

Shipping Gold by Mail.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—Notwithstanding Sub-Treasurer Spaulding's angry but qualified denial, it is ascertained that gold coin is still being shipped in large amounts by mail from San Francisco to New York. According to the report of those who claim to be thoroughly informed upon the subject, more than \$1,000,000 had been sent from the sub-treasury vaults here as ordinary postal matter. If this information is true, the last shipment was made by the mail leaving San Francisco on Saturday morning, the 19th inst. The amount was \$300,000 in gold coin, put up in 400 sacks, and then packed in three rawhide trunks, each containing \$100,000 and weighing 355 pounds. If this shipment was made, the overland postal car arriving in New York next Saturday should bring these treasury trunks, unless some train robbers may have taken a fancy to their contents.

That Famous Letter.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 20.—Ex-Senator J. H. Slater, in a card, denies that he wrote the letter to President Cleveland concerning certain federal offices which called out the president's now famous reply. His card concludes: "I endorse and commend the letter of President Cleveland, to whomsoever it may have been written and am glad it has been made public."

Yellow Fever.

EL PASO, Tex., Aug. 20.—Hereafter all trains arriving over the Mexican Central railroad will be closely inspected to prevent the landing of passengers from the yellow fever districts of Mexico. Governor Ireland has appointed Dr. McKenney to be state health officer at this point, with two assistants to aid in inspection. This inspection by state authorities is wholly inadequate to prevent the arrival of the dread scourge, as no provision is made for quarantining or holding passengers who are suspected of coming from infected districts, but against whom no proof is obtainable. The Federal authorities have taken no steps toward inaugurating a rigid inspection of passengers and fumigating their luggage, as is customary at eastern ports. Yellow fever is epidemic at Vera Cruz and several smaller villages in the interior towns near the City of Mexico. The Mexican authorities use every means to suppress all information touching the progress or fatality of the disease. Passenger traffic from Mexico has suspiciously increased during the past two weeks and there are several reasons for believing that among the passengers are numerous refugees from the infected districts fleeing for their lives and going back to Europe, from whence they came, many being business men along the Mexican coast.

At Eminence, Ky., Abraham Brannan, of Louisville, attempted suicide by taking morphine. Cause unknown.

D. O'Sullivan, of Jersey City, could not get into his domicile when he came home drunk. Thomas Allen, who lives in the same house, remonstrated with him for shouting and kicking in the door panels, at the same time opening the door. O'Sullivan drew a knife and stabbed Allen fatally.

## AMONG THE STRIKERS.

THE CONTINUED LOCK-OUT IN CLEVELAND CAUSING DAMAGE.

The Great Mills Rusting and Going to Decay—Some Leaving for New Fields. The Knights of Labor and the Wabash—A Big Failure.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 20.—The strikers are still resolute in their efforts to compel the Cleveland Rolling Mill company to accede to their demands. No work is permitted in or about the mills. The strikers' sentries gather around in the mills in the morning and no person is allowed to go inside the gates.

A glance at the plate mill discloses a most deplorable condition of affairs. The stacks are rusting and the brick lining is fast becoming dislodged. Other portions of the rolling mills are rapidly showing signs of decay. It is said that some of the furnaces which were left so suddenly on July 1 are in such a condition that it will be difficult to render them fit for use again. In the sheet, plate, puddling and knobbling departments the machinery is of delicate construction and is greatly damaged. A number of machinists employed by the company were ordered out to keep the works in repair. They approached the mill, but the strikers forced them to turn back. The men who have the distribution of provisions in charge have a difficult task. Each striker who has asked for relief has been given a check with his number upon it. Each time he receives aid the clerk makes an account of it upon his ledger, and unless he has an unusually large family he receives no more for several days. Rollers, roughers, steel workers and many other skilled workmen have accepted positions in Youngstown and Painesville mills. Ten rolling mill hands went to Pittsburg, where they intend to "stand turns" while awaiting a vacancy in the mills there. Twenty wire drawers, under the care of an agent of a wire manufacturing firm at Hartford, Conn., departed for the east. Many Poles and Bohemians, who were brought to this country by misrepresentation, have returned to their native lands.

Opinions in New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—In this city there was considerable discussion among labor men as to the extent and prospects of the strike ordered by the executive board of the Knights of Labor, many members of the order holding that a mistake had been made in making such a test of strength before it was actually known that the majority of the shopmen were prepared for such a move. A Knight of Labor who has recently come from Ft. Worth, Tex., said that the men on the system throughout that state are thoroughly organized, and while they are satisfied now with their treatment, if they received an order from the general board they would of course obey it and shut down the roads. They had resolved to support their brethren of the Wabash, and \$20,000 had been appropriated, every man giving a day's pay a month. There were 1,000 men discharged by the Wabash people because they belonged to the Knights of Labor, and the men on the Southwestern, say that the strike must be won at any cost. It is stated by the officials of the Southwestern system in this city that there is no prospect of a strike, and if there is one it will be of short duration. Wabash people think there will be no strike.

Failed at Toledo.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 20.—The command sent out by the Knights of Labor, ordering a general strike on the Wabash system, had little effect here. Only about one-sixth of the employees at the shops and yards here are members of the order, and they are too much in a minority to avail anything in a strike. At the noon hour, the time set for the strike, all was quiet at the shops, and all recommenced work at 1 o'clock. No general strike is expected here at all.

At Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 20.—There are no signs of a strike here among the Wabash employees, except that four men left the machine shops. That they left on account of the order of the Labor union is not positively stated. No action has been taken here by the trainmen. Considerable uneasiness was felt until working time came after dinner, as the men were reticent, but that has passed.

No Effect at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—It is asserted that the strike ordered by the Knights of Labor on the Wabash road will have very little effect on the working of the road here. The engineers, firemen and brakemen belong to unions of their own, and it is thought that the order will not affect more than ten men in the shops and yards here.

Street Car Strike.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 20.—Cars were run during the afternoon by raw hands, but at 8 o'clock they were all withdrawn. Everything is quiet and the strikers hope to carry their point by peaceful means. No disturbance occurred during the afternoon. The strikers have the sympathy of all the trades unions of the city.

At Decatur.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—A dispatch to the Journal from Decatur, Ill., says: "The Wabash strike was inaugurated here at noon. Less than ten men quit work out of the 300 employed which is explained by the fact that nearly eighty knights quit work two months ago, and have remained idle ever since."

Didn't Join.

FT. WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 20.—The employees of the Wabash railroad at this point did not strike as ordered by the Knights of Labor, to which organization about two-thirds of the men employed in the shops here belong. The pay car is expected to arrive soon to pay the employees for June.

At Moberly.

MOBERLY, Mo., Aug. 20.—There has been no demonstration here, as all the Knights of Labor employed here on the Wabash road went out on June 18, except twenty-five, who now went out.

## OHIO DEMOCRATS.

How the Wind Blows Just Before the Sails Are Set.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 20.—As the time for the assembling of the Democratic state convention approaches the indications that the old ticket will be renominated grow stronger. It appears that eighteen out of every twenty delegates arriving from the outlying counties are for Hoadly. Hon. Frank Hurd with the Lucas county delegation has reached the capital. Upon arrival it is expected that what opposition there is to the old ticket will be developed so that a close estimate of its strength may be readily made. The statement is put out that Hurd's opposition to Hoadly's second term was caused by the action of the governor in endorsing the petition of G. O. Johnson for the internal revenue collectorship of Toledo against whom Hurd is said to be bitterly opposed.

There has been some talk about censuring President Cleveland for the appointment of M. A. Hanna, of Cleveland, as a director of the Union Pacific, but there appears to be good grounds for the statement that this will not be done.

The seven Monroe county delegates come instructed for Thurman but they do not feel bound to carry out their instructions, inasmuch as Thurman has declined to permit the use of his name before the convention. Those who are opposed to Hoadly are very generally Thurman men. In event of their developing sufficient strength to place Hoadly's renomination among the uncertainties, the result will be the selection of Hon. George L. Converse as a compromise candidate.

Lieut. Governor Warwick is quietly taking in the situation, feeling confident that Hoadly's renomination will carry with it the greater part of the old ticket. The situation at this time is correctly told by the Cincinnati Enquirer, which says: "Taking the claims of each side into consideration, and giving due weight to the opinions of the different admirers, there can be but one possible outcome to the convention, that is that Gov. Hoadly will receive the nomination, and most probably by acclamation. Thurman has dropped in a little too late in the fight for his followers to present anything like a solid front. While the claims of his friends as to the instructions given regarding Hoadly in some counties may be correct to a certain extent, yet there is no denying the fact that Governor Hoadly has a strong following that will most certainly make itself felt at the proper time."

Maxwell Addresses the Public.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.—The following letter was written by Maxwell to the public:

"The representative of the Republican called on me, and produced a letter from a gentleman of England. He asked me to identify the writing but this I declined to do. I asked him to allow me to read the letter and he said, 'I cannot, it is about Masonic business.' The reporter asked me if he could write anything and I told him he could inform any one I had a perfectly good defense, and did not fear the result at all. I did not say anything as to Preller being alive or not. I have given him several prescriptions at various times and at his request. The Republican representative asked me to describe the effects of chloroform, which I did. I did not disclose my defense at all, acting under the advice of the Hon. John T. Martin. The case presented by the Republican was a hypothetical one, and merely spoke on general grounds. I did not say Preller had heart disease; further than that almost every one is more or less troubled with it. I did not tell the Republican reporter what I prescribed for Preller or anyone else. In the hypothetical case he presented. He said, 'if so, and so is the case what would be the effect, and I told him. He really asked my opinion as a medical man. He intimates that I never made a special study of medicine. In doing so he will fully misrepresent the facts. As to the curate named Evans, I have known a great many people of that name. Its a very common Welsh name. Acting under the advice of my counsel, the Hon. John Martin, I have declined to disclose my defense to any one, though I have no objection to discussing any theories that any one may raise. I have never admitted any name, and I will answer to any they are pleased to call me, be it Brown, Stumps, Stoaks, Noaks, etc."

"W. H. L. MAXWELL."

Another Story.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.—Maxwell is still the center of attraction. The report that he had confessed to the detective that he killed Preller by accidentally administering an overdose of chloroform is now confirmed. Maxwell in the presence of several reporters and the jail guards confessed that he had killed Preller by administering accidentally an overdose of chloroform. He said all other statements he had made were given under instructions from his attorney. Maxwell said: "When Preller died there was no groaning. When a man takes chloroform he breathes like this," and Maxwell illustrated the way in which one chloroformed breathes, forcing the air from his lungs with a singular choking result. "That is the way," he said, apparently charmed with his mimicry. He then said Preller had been a sufferer from heart disease, and asked: "Do you know the effect of chloroform on a person who has heart disease? It can be accidentally fatal. Of course, chloroform can be given to persons who have heart disease, so that it will do no harm, but the chances are always against it. Now, Preller had heart disease, a fact which could be proved outside of my testimony. Whenever I administered chloroform to him I did it with the greatest care on this account."

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.—The general executive board of the Knights of Labor, in session in this city, issued the following circular order: "To all assemblies of the order of the Knights of Labor upon the lines of the Union Pacific railway and upon the Gould southwestern system: All members in the employ of the above companies must refuse to repair or handle in any manner any Wabash rolling stock, and if this order is antagonized by the companies or any of its officials your local executive board is hereby ordered to call out all Knights of Labor on any of the aforementioned lines without further orders."